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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/623,857	07/22/2003	Jun Koyama	740756-2633	6363

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EXAMINER

LUI, DONNA V

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2629

DATE MAILED: 08/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/623,857	Applicant(s) KOYAMA ET AL.	
	Examiner Donna V. Lui	Art Unit 2629	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,7-9,13,14,17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,7-9,13,14,17 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 03 February 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/17/2006</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114*

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 17, 2006 has been entered.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1-3,7-9,13-14, and 17-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundahl et al. (Pub. No.: US 2004/0212573 A1) in view of Ishizuka (Patent No.: US 6,479,940 B1).

With respect to **Claim 1**, Sundahl teaches a display device comprising a display panel which is equipped with pixels including a light-emitting element ([0017], lines 1-2; *light-emitting element: OLED emitters*), an aging characteristic of the light-emitting element are

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stored (See figure 3; [0023]; note that since the ratios of figure 3 are used to estimate the effective age of the device then aging characteristics of the light-emitting element must be stored; [0031], lines 5-7), an arithmetic operation unit ([0022], lines 4-12; note that the arithmetic operation unit is equivalent to the circuit used to measure current or voltage to maintain a desired level of luminance through reverse bias resistance; note the lighting period of a pixel is the time required to maintain the desired level of luminance, thus the arithmetic operation unit calculates a lighting period of each pixel) which calculates a lighting period of each pixel, a count unit ([0027], note that the arithmetic operation unit also functions as a count unit, where the characteristic is measured continuously; note that the continuous measurement of the characteristic is equivalent to obtaining a cumulated lighting period; [0023], note that the measurement is used to identify a place on the curve of figure 3) which counts the lighting period to obtain a cumulated lighting period of each pixel using an output of the arithmetic operation unit, and a correction unit (See figure 4, the correction unit is equivalent to elements 420 and 430; [0032], lines 1-4; [0046], lines 16-24) which corrects the video signal to be inputted to each pixel using the aging characteristic and the cumulated lighting period and supplies the corrected video signal to the display panel.

Sundahl does not explicitly teach a temperature detection unit which detects an ambient temperature, a storage unit in which a temperature characteristic of the light-emitting element is stored, and an arithmetic operation unit which calculates a lighting period of each pixel using an output of the temperature detection unit, the temperature characteristic, and a video signal.

Note that Sundahl shows that temperature also affects the degradation of luminance of the device ([0017], last four lines) and multiple characteristics may be measured and/or

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combined to provide a more definitive indication of degradation and required correction than available from a single set of measurements (*[0027], last four lines*), which clearly suggest that temperature compensation can be used to overcome degradation.

However, Ishizuka teaches temperature compensation by having a temperature detection unit (*See figure 7, element 35; column 6, lines 52-54*) which detects an ambient temperature, a storage unit in which a temperature characteristic of the light-emitting element is stored (*column 6, lines 58-62; the temperature characteristic is equivalent to a predetermined temperature*), and an arithmetic operation unit (*See figure 7, element 33B; column 6, lines 54-57*) which calculates a lighting period (*the lighting period is equivalent to the time for a pixel to emit light based on the supplied voltage*) of each pixel using an output of the temperature detection unit, the temperature characteristic, and a video signal.

Therefore it would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the feature of temperature compensation where the measured temperature signal of Ishizuka is added to element 440 of figure 4 in the display device of Sundahl so as to produce a device that is able to compensate for both aging and temperature degradation to provide a display apparatus in which even in case of changing a display luminance of a light-emitting panel, the number of gradations which can be displayed is not limited and the luminance can be easily changed and a multi-gradation display with a high precision can be performed (*Ishizuka: column 2, lines 60-65*).

With respect to **Claim 7**, claim 7 differs from claim 1 only in that claim 1 is a display device whereas claim 7 is a method claim. Thus, the method of claim 7 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the display device of claim 1.

With respect to **Claim 13**, claim 13 differs from claim 1 in that claim 13 does not recite the limitation “an arithmetic operation unit which calculates a lighting period of each pixel using an output of the temperature detection unit, the temperature characteristic, and a video signal”. However, claim 13 recites the limitation “wherein the lighting period is corrected using the temperature characteristic and the ambient temperature” which is equivalent to the processing of the arithmetic operation unit and count unit of claim 1. Therefore claim 13 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the display device of claim 1.

With respect to **Claim 17**, claim 17 differs from claim 13 only in that claim 13 is a display device whereas claim 17 is a method claim. Thus, the method of claim 17 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to the display device of claim 13.

With respect to **Claims 2 and 8**, a display apparatus according to claims 1 and 7, Sundahl teaches the arithmetic operation unit calculates an acceleration factor ([0023], *note that the acceleration factor is equivalent to the ratios illustrated in figure 3 that are compared with the original current flow through the OLED*) and calculates the lighting period of each pixel from a multiplication of the video signal and the acceleration factor (*note that the equation in [0023], where  $V/V_o$  is equivalent to the acceleration factor and  $I_o$  is equivalent to the video signal*).

temperature detection unit and the temperature characteristic

4. **Claims 3, 9, 14, and 18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sundahl and Ishizuka as applied to claims 1, 7, 13, and 17 above, and further in view of Miyashita et al. (Patent No.: JP361261921A).

With respect to **Claims 3, 9, 14, and 18**, a display device according to claims 1, 7, 13 and 17, Sundahl mentions that temperature may accelerate the degradation of the display device ([0017]; *last four lines*), thus measuring the reverse bias resistance of the OLED is equivalent to having a temperature detection unit that is a light-emitting element.

For further supplemental support Miyashita teaches having a temperature characteristic being reverse to a characteristic of the light emitting output of the light emitting element and an ambient temperature (*abstract*), which is equivalent to a temperature detection unit that is a light-emitting element.

It would have been obvious for a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a light-emitting element as a temperature detection unit, as taught by Miyashita, to the display device of Sundahl, so as to provide a low cost temperature detection unit and to provide constant output from the light emitting element.

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Donna V. Lui whose telephone number is (571) 272-4920. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on (571)272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Donna V Lui  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2629

AMR A. AWAD  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
